# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,930.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
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| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| ,, including postage | ,, 72 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten Lines and under | |
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Re-in-Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 900 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

| April | | May. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... 25 | Leave Colombo ..... | 3 |
| ,, Cannanore ..... 27 | ,, Galle ..... | 4 |
| ,, Mangalore ..... 28 | ,, Tuticorin ..... | 6 |
| ,, Cannanore ..... 28 | ,, Pondicherry ..... | 7 |
| ,, Tellicherry ..... 29 | ,, Madras ..... | 9 |
| ,, Calicut ..... 29 | ,, Cocanada ..... | 11 |
| ,, Beypore ..... 29 | ,, Viragapatam ..... | 12 |
| ,, Cochin ..... 30 | ,, Bimlipatam ..... | 12 |
| May. | ,, Gopalpore ..... | 13 |
| ,, Tuticorin ..... 2 | ,, False Point ..... | 14 |
| | Arrive CALCUTTA ..... | 16 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, when can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month, on the
And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 35 | 24 | 6 |
| Port Said | 38 | 25 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 47 | 33 | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 36 | 14-10 |

Including Wines, Without Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 1st and 15th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST to HAVRE.



THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Massaç, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST to BORDEAUX.



THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 400 tons, Dumalers, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS TO TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Benetton.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BERNERS ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

The Company's supplies of these goods are from the best manufactures only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency. Supplies are just to hand of

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CANISTERS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.
CRUET FRAMES, B. OR D., from Rs. 9 to Rs. 70.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 220.
EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
ENTRÉE DISHES & COVERS PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets from Rs. 2 to Rs. 40.
PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
SALT CELLARS & SPOONS, from a pair Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 70.
SPITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEREA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (4,000 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked inwards to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

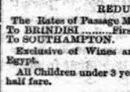
The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

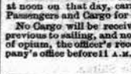


THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched from Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

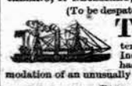
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 |
| Ditto Brindisi | £40 |
| Ditto Trieste and Venice | £45 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder, a large quantity of Cotton Sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Captain E. Newton Young, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich cut glassware, chimney services, plateglass, such as dish covers, cruet stand, tea, soda, ice pitcher, and chamber candlesticks, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, screens, handsomely carved circular, pier and card Tables, &c., &c., prudieu, and drawing room chairs, conversation couches, rich carpets, ornamental stands, plated double light hanging argand lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., at the MUNICIPAL STORES, ESPLANADE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Office Furniture, such as Writing Tables, Chairs, Record Presses, Screens, Towel Horses, Rushia Checks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICKS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of whole and broken Municipal Manufactured Bricks.

The above will be sold in convenient lots.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Ness, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 25th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NURSEY KHUTTOW, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, died at or near Malkapore, on or about the 15th day of September 1870, and that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by COOVERJEE NURSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said NURSEY KHUTTOW, for a grant to him of Probate of the said Will. All persons are therefore apprised of the same.—Dated this 20th day of April 1871.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being about to PROCEED to ENGLAND by the Mail of the 22nd instant, has, under the instructions of the Directors, delegated his Powers as AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to Mr. GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT, who will act as Agent during his absence.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
21st April 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF S. E. LINE TO RAICHORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LINE from KISTNA to RAICHORE, a distance of 16 miles, WILL BE OPENED for Passenger Traffic only on MONDAY, the 1st May 1871. First, Second and Third Class Passengers will be booked between Raichore and the Stations on this Railway.

A Train will run between Kistna and Raichore in connection with the present Up and Down Mail Trains as under :—

| Down. | A.M. | Up. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kistna ..... | Dep. 11-50 | Raichore ..... | Dep. 1-20 |
| Raichore ..... | Ar. 12-40 | Kistna ..... | Ar. 2-10 |

Further particulars, as to the Fares, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1871.

I beg to notify the arrival of the Steam-ship TRENT, Captain Dumbrek, from Calcutta. CONSIGNEES are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied with BILLS of LADING, for my inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from Carnac Bunder after paying Freight and Charges on the same.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent s. s. Trent.

Bombay, 24th April 1871.

TO LET, the BUNGALOW in the Compound of the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, with Cookroom, &c. attached. Apply by letter to M. C. MUHBAN, No. 36, Girgaum Road.—None but Masons need apply.

FOR SALE, at KOTREE (SIND), 1 SIEBE BROTHER'S 2-Ton Patent ICE MAKING MACHINE.—For particulars apply to MAN DENSO, Kurrachee.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS
FOR
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DE LA RUE AND Co.'s

SUPERFINE EXTRA THICK CREAM LAID,

With Broad, Extra Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border.

| PAPERS, with the new Square, or Oblong, 9 quire packet. | | | ENVELOPES, box of 100. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash. | Credit. | | Cash. Credit. |
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. Rs. a. |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | POST, Gentlemen's full size. | sq. 2 4 2 8 |
| | | ALBERT, Gentlemen's | sq. 2 0 2 4 |
| 2 0 | 2 4 | small, or Ladi-s' full, size, | ob. 1 8 1 12 |
| | | QUEEN'S, Ladies' Bouncir | sq. 1 12 2 0 |
| 1 12 | 2 0 | size ..... | ob. 1 6 1 10 |

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine New Clyde-built Steamer TRENT, 1,661 tons, A 1' Captain James Dumbreck, having spacious Cabins, with good ventilation, for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her homeward Cargo being fully engaged, is intended to be despatched by the 30th proximo. For Passage apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

CLARET.—Just landed, ex steamer Cartago Nova—

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Best MEDOC CLARET, Quasts ..... | Rs. 11 0 | 12 8 |
| Ditto ditto Pints ..... | 6 8 | 7 4 |

BULL & Co.,
General Merchants.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| FELT HATS, Stiff Crown, with Cork front | Rs. 6 0 | 7 0 |
| FELT HATS, Soft Crown ..... | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| DRESS HATS ..... | 12 0 | 14 0 |

BULL & Co.,
General Merchants.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mrs. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1871.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mss. Hearn, Milliner, fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.

Apollo House.

CAUTION

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to see that the FAC-SIMILE OF THE LIMITED

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, constant time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£18 5s. 6d.
,, ,, ,, Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepaid Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Lacing, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance in Cash or Bank of England.

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own Imitative compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Frost" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jaffer Sullimaan's Bazaar.

ROWLAND & Co.

22nd April 1871.

LOST or STOLEN, Original and Duplicate BILLS of LADING and INVOICE for 27 Bags and 8 Barrels Coffee, per CANNING, from Colombo, ENDORSED by our Manager, Mr. KAIKHUSHROO HORMUSJEE. The Public are hereby cautioned against negociating same. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will be REWARDED.

DHUNJEEBHOY and PESHOTSHAW MERWANJEE,
At Messrs. John Farrar & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after May 1st a REVISION of GOODS' RATES will take place, the particulars of which may be ascertained from all Station Masters, District Traffic Superintendents, and from the undersigned.

J. R. DUNBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th April 1871.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Doctor H. C. KINGSTONE, B.M. Establishment, are hereby requested to forward the same forthwith to Lieutenant-Colonel B. MACGOWAN, Bombay Staff Corps, President of the Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 4th May 1871.

F. MACGOWAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Bombay Staff Corps, President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 3rd April 1871.

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the Will of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, (subject to Conditions of Sale which will be produced and read at the time of sale) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1871, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all those pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND, called or known by the name of WARUS GUNESHWADY and RATHERCHA-DOONGRE, (otherwise Flag Staff Hill, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, and subdistrict of Mazagon, containing 79,830 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east side thereof by the govern or road leading to Worlee Fort and Colwady, on the west thereof by the seashore, on the north side thereof partly by ground belonging to a mosque and partly by land belonging to Morobs Baboojee and partly by ground belonging to Wurjeevundass Madowdass, and on the south partly by the property of Wurjeevundass Madowdass, partly by a hill or hilly ground called Gopechar, and partly by a passage, all which said premises are and have for some time past been unoccupied.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.
Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2ND day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company in No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 1st May, 1871, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive Accounts up to 31st December 1870.
2. To receive Directors' Report.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Ramjee Madhowjee in place of Messrs. J. G. Smith and H. Maasty, resigned
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdas and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To consider two requisitions from certain Shareholders of the Company, requiring—

1st.—To farm out the Company's Revenue derived from the Mazagon Property for a period not exceeding five years on such terms and conditions as to the Directors may appear proper.

2nd.—To empower the Directors of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to invest by way of loans the money belonging to the Company which has been lying idle, or yielding only a nominal interest on the security of shares of the Colaba Land Company, Limited, only, at the best rate of interest, reserving a reasonable margin to cover the fluctuations of the market.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21ST APRIL to 1ST MAY, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR, Secretary.

No. 1, Hornby Row, 15th April 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, of the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1871, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider—

1. The Accounts for the 1st Quarter of 1871, with Auditors' Report thereon.
2. Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1870, with Government Resolutions thereon, No. 734 of 21st February and No. 1074 of 13th March 1871.
3. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices of the Peace for the control of Hindoo Cemeteries.
4. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices on the proposals for Street Railways.
5. Proceedings of the Finance Committee to date.
6. The Municipal Commissioner to apply under Section 202 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 for the sanction of the Bench to a Code of Bye-Laws regarding the storage of dangerous oils and substances.
7. Letter from E. Pratt, Esq., giving notice of his intention to propose the appointment of two Committees—the first, to inquire into the loans negociated by the Municipal Commissioner in the year 1868 on behalf of the Corporation ; the other, to examine and report on the Contract System in force since 1865.

(Signed) LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th April 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above business, a Letter from H. MAXWELL, Esq., will be laid before the Bench, submit ing for their consideration the written Minutes of the Members of the Committee appointed "to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relations to the Executive Officers of the Municipality and the relations of the Bench and its Officers to Government."

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st April 1871.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES,

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
|

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiries for Dharumsey Spinning shares at Rs. 2,850: Colaba and other Land shares closed firm. Government Paper weak.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 95 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 625 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 do. | Ditto 2nd Ser. Issue | 175 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 7 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,380 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 2 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China | 250par. |
| 0,000 | 275 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 260 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 150 |
| 32,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 102 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 465 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs 70 | Colaba Land Co | 1,625 |
| 5,000 | 100 | all | | Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld | 162 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 1,010 |
| 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,650 | Nil | Fort Canning | 365 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.6 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 245 |
| ... | £20 | 169.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £20 | 43.10.7 | do. | Do. | ... |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,100 |
| ... | £11 | 194.8.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 6,000 | 2,850 | 225p. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,075 x d |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150p. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 1,025 |
| 250 | 3,250 | 650 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 470 |
| 150 | 13,000 | 11,000 | 2000 | Apollo Press Co. | 7,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,250 | 50p. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,240 |
| 200 | 800 | all | 60p. | Do. New | 385 |
| 500 | 1,888 | all | Nil. | Colaba Press Co. | 5,900 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 3,500 |
| 150 | 3,500 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co. | 10,000 x d |
| 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Ezasi Cowasji Press | 1,100 |
| 100 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,500 |
| 2,250 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 75 p. | Imperial Press Co. | 1,150 x d |
| 3.0 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 0 p. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 1,100 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 p. | Mofus Press & Co. | 475 |
| 120 | 1,000 | all | 60 | Prince of Wales Press | 2,250 |
| 225 | 1,000 | 750 | Nil. | Victoria Press, Madras | 915 |
| 150 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Timevelly Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 100 | 1,000 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 700 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 3,000 | 1,100 | 50 | Albert Mills Co | 1,525 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,200 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bombay | 3,000 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 45* | Bombay United | 920 |
| 1000 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 180 |
| 800 | 5,000 | all | ... | Dharumsey Spinning | 2,850 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 75 p.a. | Great Eastern | 2,100 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.a. | Manockji Petit's | 1,125 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 80 p.a. | Oriental | 2,275 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 2,400 | ... | Royal | 2,200 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75 ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 800 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 5 ps. | Mechanics Ltd'ge Co | 34 |
| 1,000 | 2,00 | 300 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 5. | all | 25 ps. | Croscher & Co | 410 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 80 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay |
| 80 | 19 | Do. | Do. China |
| 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank |
| ... | ... | ... | East India Bank |
| 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula |
| 200 | 70 | May ' | Royal Bank |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 5,250 | 2,375 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. |
| ... | 1,500 | 1,440 | ... | B'bay & BengalS. S |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10 9/64d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 15/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do | 1s. 11d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100½ pm. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99¾ |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99¼ |
| Madras | At sight | Par |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99¼ |
| China | 30 Do. do | 226 |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd April, compared with the statement issued on the 15th April:—

| LIABILITIES. | 15th April. | 22nd April. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital:— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000 | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 4,15,000 | 4,15,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 96,44,808 | 116,73,883 |
| do. do. at Branches. | 54,92,252 | 51,76,855 |
| Other Deposits | 224,05,591 | 224,75,406 |
| Post Bills | 36,943 | 36,943 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 4,58,548 | 5,45,347 |
| Rs. | 444,50,140 | 463,23,433 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 36,05,672 | 45,63,456 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 21,04,363 | 21,48,139 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. | 11,37,228 | 13,38,240 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 11,345 | 12,685 |
| Bills Discounted | 104,13,552 | 110,99,756 |
| Stamps | 6,140 | 5,260 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,55,899 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000 | 4,45,554 | 4,45,899 |
| Bullion | 6,32,331 | 5,98,927 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 11,48,707 | 10,24,785 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 240,50,898 | 251,16,426 |
| Rs. | 444,50,140 | 463,23,433 |

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Peebles, Colonel, 11th Foot, on leave, from Morar, Gwalior.
Walker, Captain, Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Aurungabad.
Williams, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, to join, from Europe.
Mathews, Ensign, 2nd Regiment, to join, from Europe.
Werge, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, to join, from Belgaum.
Shell, Major, 66th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
Fordyce, Major General, Bengal General Staff, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Hogson, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Seetapore.
Bridge, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Marsack, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Regiment M. N. L., on furlough, from Bellary.
Russell, Major General, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Moore, Captain, Acting Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Mahar.
Sitchorpe, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 24.

Harvey, Ensign, 83rd Foot, to join, to Poona.
Yates, Ensign, 40th Regiment, to join, to Hydrabad.
Fellow a, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on to leave, to Matheran.
Green, Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Golding, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Norris, Major, Madras Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.
Moore, Lieutenanant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Europe.

### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwur, 21st April, 1871.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Captain Turner, 56th Foot, is appointed Acting Brigade Major, Poona.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd April, 1871.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 239, 29th March, and No. 263, 11th April 1871, the following temporary arrangements are ordered:—

Dy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Mahaffy is transferred from Sind to the Poona Division.

Acting Dy Inspector General of Hospitals J. R. Miller is transferred to Sind Division.

Acting Dy Inspector General of Hospitals G. G. Maitland is posted to the Northern Division.

Major D. G. Hickman, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Captain G. E. Crispin, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 4th N. I.

Lieutenant Walford, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, having completed the duty for which he was withdrawn from embarkation with his battery, will proceed and join by the first opportunity.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following transfers:—

Brigade Staff.—Lieut.-Colonel T. T. Warden, Brigade Major (officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division of the Army), from Bombay District to Poona.

Captain T. C. A. Hall, Brigade Major, from Poona to Bombay District.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 15th April, 1871:—

Colonel C. W. Walker, Staff Corps, Assistant Resident, Baroda.

Major T. Waddington, Staff Corps, Educational Inspector C. D.

Lieutenant S. Babington, Staff Corps, Supt. G. I. P. Railway Police.

Surgeon J. Davis.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of Lieut.-Colonel Dick's transfer to the 1st Sind Horse:—

Captain M. M. Carpendale, 3rd Squadron Officer to be 2nd in Command, and Lieut. W. Lock, Squadron Subaltern, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, in succession to Forbes, appointed Commandant.

Lieutenant Lock will officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Regiment N. I.—Major R. J. Cantell, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the time Colonel Wood is officiating Commandant.

Major W. A. Champoole, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major Cantell.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 119, 13th Feb. 1871, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

13th Regiment N. I.—Major C. O. Lord, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The following arrangements in the Sind Frontier Field Force are confirmed:—

1st Regiment Sind Horse—Lieut. E. S. Reynolds officiated as Commandant from the 19th January to the 31st March 1871.

Lieutenant A. L. McNair officiated as 2nd in Command, and Lieut. C. A. Lucas, Adjutant, in addition to their respective duties from the 19th January to 31st March 1871.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Assaerghur Garrison Order, dated 10th April 1871, directing Lieut. Colonel T. Thatcher, 2nd in Command 11th N. I., to assume Command of the Garrison, in addition to his own duties and as a temporary arrangement, vice Colonel Boyd, proceeded on leave.

49th Foot.—Regimental Order dated 6th April 1871, appointing Lieut. W. Stevenson Interpreter to the regiment with effect from the 1st idem.

26th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 1st April 1871, appointing Captain S. Remington, Staff Corps, to officiate as Quarter Master.

The following officers have leave of absence:—

Staff.—Major G. Priestley 66th Foot, Commandant Poorandhur Sanatarium, to Bombay, from 9th instant, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

49th Foot.—Major G. L. Hobbs, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut. H. E. Whidborne, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot—Captain N. Campbell, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion).—Captain J. F. Henley to the Hills north of Dehra, from 15th April to 15th October 1871, on private affairs.

Ensign R. J. H. Percy, from 1st May to 15th October 1871, to Deyrah, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel F. W. Hastings (9th Brigade) from 1st May to 31st October 1871, in India, on private affairs.

The following return is published for information:—

Return showing the Figure of Merit obtained up to 31st March 1871, by regiments practising in the annual course musketry for 1870 and 71.

| Corps. | No. of Men who have completed the course. | Figure of Merit. | Number of Marksmen | Best shooting Company. Letter of | Best shooting Company. Figure of Merit. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Hussars | 393 | 28·92 | 62 | F | 31·20 | |
| 19th ditto | 349 | 33·53 | 9 | C | 37·5 | |
| 2nd Foot, 1st Batt | 768 | 57·0 | 35 | H | 85·61 | |
| 8th ditto ditto | 461 | 97·91 | 63 | B | 110·57 | |
| 40th Foot | 642 | 87·44 | 63 | F | 105·12 | |
| 50th ditto | 743 | 115·68 | 107 | D | 134·38 | |
| 66th ditto | 663 | 96·42 | 90 | E | 105·43 | |
| 83rd ditto | 788 | 105·09 | 104 | F | 133·32 | |
| 108th ditto | 414 | 41·50 | ... | B | 46·08 | No. of Mark. Man not given. |
| Rifle Brig, 3rd Bat | 567 | 139·54 | 115 | A | 159·98 | |

1st Period, 150 to 300 yards, Colour Sergeant C. Smith, 66th Foot. Point 61

2nd Period, 400 to 600 yards, Private S Malrine, 83rd Foot. 64.

3rd Period, 650 to 800 yards, Private B McArdle, 1-8th Foot. 50.

Presidency, 400 to 800 yards, Private B. McArdle, 1-8th Foot. 104.

Officers, 400 to 800 yards, Lieutenant F. Harris, 66th Foot. 96.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 19.)

Mr. John Ware Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, is promoted to the third grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. Ormiston Galloway Reid McWilliam, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, Cachar, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the fourth grade, and to be Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills. Mr McWilliam will continue for the present in Cachar, until further orders.

Mr. Henry Beveridge to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, and to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, with effect from the 20th ultimo. Mr. Beveridge will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge in the first grade, until further orders.

Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Presidency Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Charles Hallyburton Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes, or until further orders. This cancels the orders of the 21st ultimo, appointing Mr. Beighton to officiate as joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. Charles James Cowie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to have temporary charge of the Sub-division of North Luckimpore.

Mr. George Graham, M.A., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, in the second grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr. Louis Arthur Goodeve, barrister-at-law, to officiate, until further orders, as Professor of Indian Law and Jurisprudence in the Presidency College.

Mr. John Mangles Lewis, Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally, to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

Mr. Gordon Henry Cooke, probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Sixth Division, for two months.

Mr. Henry Beveridge, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, is allowed three months' special leave from the 1st August next, with fifteen days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. Charles Hallyburton Campbell, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is allowed furlough for one year with subsidiary leave from the 20th instant, to enable him to embark at Bombay.

Mr. J. M. Scott, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering, Presidency College, is allowed the usual preparatory leave of absence from this date, to enable him to take the leave for six months on private affairs granted to him under those orders.

Leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate, has been granted to Captain C. Bridger, Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta.

Mr. Ormiston Galloway Reid McWilliam, B.A., appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, to be also Subordinate Judge of that district.

Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley to be District Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, but to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, until further orders.

Mr. Marcus Burgh Rochfort to be District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, but to continue to officiate as Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, until further orders.

Mr. James Patch, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet.

Mr. Hugh Gilmore Wilkins to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley, or until further orders.

Assistant-Surgeon Stephen Coull Mackenzie, M.D., Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and Professor of Hygiene, Calcutta Medical College, to officiate, until further orders, as Junior Assistant Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which his appointment as officiating First Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital ceased.

Surgeon Thomas Croudace, 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to officiate temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Ranchee, from the 21st January last, in addition to his own duties.

The following Assistant Superintendents of Police are transferred:—Mr. Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, from Hooghly to Shahabad. Mr. Sandford James Kilby, from Shahabad to Gya.

Mr. Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. John George Charles to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Patna.

Mr. Samuel DaCosta, Subordinate Judge of Shahabad, for three months, from the 10th instant.

Dr. Edmund John Hoskins, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ranchee, for three months, from the 21st January last.

The resignation tendered by Mr. Thomas Hardwick Cowie of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is accepted with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the First Division, Grand Trunk Road, passed in colloquial Hindustanee on the 10th April 1871.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer and Account Establishments in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1871:—Engineer Establishment. To be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.—Roberts, Mr. L. R., Executive Engineer, third grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Second Presidency Division. To be Executive Engineer, Third Grade—Steel, Captain J. P., R.E., Executive Engineer, fourth grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, First Presidency Division. To be Assistant Engineer, First Grade—Locke, Mr. R. L., Assistant Engineer, second grade, First Division, Grand Trunk Road. Paterson, Mr. J., Assistant Engineer, second grade, Bhaugulpore Division. Maxwell, Mr. J. F., Assistant Engineer, second grade, Lower Assam Division. Handley, Mr. H. J., Assistant Engineer, second grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, Nightingale, Mr. W. H., Assistant Engineer, second grade, Gya Division.

Mr. J. Brodrick, Acting Accountant, second grade, Central Office of Accounts, Assam Branch, is confirmed in his present appointment, with effect from the 1st March 1871.

Mr. C. Kriens, Temporary Assistant Engineer, second grade, from the Hidgellee Division to the Cossye Division.

Mr. J. Crouie, Assistant Engineer, first grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed preparatory leave for fourteen days, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, from 14th April 1871.

### MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 6th April 1871.

Staff Assistant Surgeon M. J. Ryan, who arrived from England, is directed to do duty Royal Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, to join at the public expense.

8th April 1871

The following appointment is ordered:—

Lieut. T. A. F. Leader, 108th Foot, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th Native Infantry to Adjutant 2nd Native Infantry.

12th April 1871.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieutenant H. R. Robe te, 10th Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment.

The Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India has provisionally sanctioned the transfer of the following officers of Royal Artillery:—

Captain W. W. Woodward, 5th Brigade, to No. 3, Battery of that Brigade.

Second Captain C. E. Pritchard, from A Battery to Superannuatory 23rd Brigade, and Second Captain F. M. Rolland, from the latter to the former.

Captain F. S. Badd falls on promotion to 7th (Officer's) Battery 20th Brigade.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain C. C. Saxton, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 7th March to 6th September 1871, in extension, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following changes among officers of Royal Artillery having been ordered:—

2nd Captain G. S. Harvey, 5th Brigade, appointed Adjutant 7th Brigade.

2nd Captain F. Duncan, posted to the 5th Brigade, vice Harvey.

13th April 1871.

Captain C. D. Baynes, Staff Corps, has passed the High Proficiency test in the Hindustani Language.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani:—

Lieutenant F. J. F. Monro, General List, attached 11th Native Infantry.

Captain C. D. A. Straker Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani:—

Lieutenant G. R. Hadaway, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant J. J. Harvey, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot.
Lieutenant R. G. Kennedy 18th Hussars.
Lieutenant H. M. Williams, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot.
Staff Assistant Surgeon T. Hesion, doing duty 76th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

28th March 1871.—By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery Nagpore Force, appointing Assist. Surgeon E. H. Lloyd, M.B., to assume medical charge of Head Quarters 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Nagpore Force, without prejudice to his other duties, from date of departure on medical certificate of Surgeon Major J. Gibbons and until further orders.

Leave of absence.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant C. H. Walker, to England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board—via the Overland route—Unfit to to duty with troops.

45th Foot.—Major G. L. Hobbs, to England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board—By the Overland route, on the first available opportunity—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Ford, 6 months, from 22nd March 1871—Bengal, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant A. V. Chick, 1st Squadron Subaltern 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from 25th March 1871 or date of departure—Bombay s. c., to appear before a Medical Board, under 1863 furlough regulations.

Royal Artillery—Surgeon Major J. Gibbons, 23rd Brigade, to Bombay, to appear before a Medical Board.

79th Highlanders—Captain C. H. Miers, from 23rd April 1871, or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a Medical Board.

General List—Lieutenant R. E. Cox, Adjutant 16th Native Infantry, from 31st March 1871, or date of departure—Bombay s. c., to appear before a Medical Board, under furlough regulations of 1868.

Ordnance Dept.—Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. T. Gibson, in charge of Depot, Cannanore, in continuation to the 13th October 1871—Coimbatore and Vellore, s.c.

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH APRIL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London... | Cotton | £3 0s. 0d. | p. ton. |
| | Cases | £3 0s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| Liverpool | Steamer Ships Cotton | £2 12s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. | ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d. | ,, |
| | Myrabolms & Coir bdls | £1 5s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| Havre | Cotton | £3 0s. 0d. | |
| | Coffee | | |
| Overland | Steamers | £4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d. | |
| China ... | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 10 per bale. | |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 8 per bale | |
| Calcutta ... | Salt | Rs. 2 0 0 to 2 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges. | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Pearl (s) | Baldwin | Cochin, April 16. |
| | Persia | Ellison | Liverpool, Dec. 7. |
| | Trent (s) | Dunsbrock | Calcutta, April 9. |
| | Apis (s) | Forty | Trieste, March 31. |
| | Elizabeth Fry | Foster | Shields, Nov. 30. |
| | British Sceptre | Kendall | Cardiff, Dec. 64 |
| | Compta | Hard | Liverpool, Dec. 27. |

DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | M. S. Elphinstone (s) | Re in | Coast and Gos. |
| | Kurrachee (s) | Cottier | Kurrachee. |
| | Gunga (s) | Child | Hongkong, via Kurrachee. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Lotus, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| April | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Moulmein (s) | Ewert ... Akyab, April 18. |
| | Meinam (s) | Gauvain ... Galle, March 15. |
| | Cashmere | Kingman ... Cardiff, Nov. 27. |
| | Glenduror | Cornwell ... Bombay, March 18. |

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | Vixen (s) | London. |
| | Three Bells | London. |

DEPARTURES.

| April | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | Zenobia | London. |
| | Kangaroo (s) | Singapore. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Fairburn, 8 casks China clay, C Premchund; 53 cases port wine, A Dorabjee; 50 cases copper braziers, B Ambaidass.
Arethusa, 9 casks crockery, Rennie, Scott & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 2 packages hardware, B Nathoosa; 100 cases brandy, S Mes anjee & Co.
William Fairburn, 5 crates earthenware, C Madeley & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 65 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 50 drums linseed oil, H F Soares; 8 bales printing paper, and 6 casks type metal, The B E S Press.
Berar (s), 11 cases candles, &c, Bolton & Co; 35 bales printing paper, The B E S Press; 8 cases printing paper, Bombay Gazette Office.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ophelia, 113 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co,
Challenge, 55 bales cotton, M Furbhoodass; 500 bundles gall, V Ebram & Co; 200 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.
Baron Macaulay, 36 bales cotton, R Amerchund; 35 bales cotton V Kurrumchund; 61 bales cotton, H A Essack; 260 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 151 bales cotton, D Bhanjee; 80 bales cotton, J Yurria; 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
Romania, 57 bales cotton, V Curramchund; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
American, 40 bales cotton, C Danjee; 42 bales cotton, S Lila dhur; 72 bales coir fibre, S Narcelwalj; 100 bales cotton, G Tegpal; 100 bales cotton, G Cursonram; 55 bales cotton L Bhozroy; 100 bales cotton, C Dewraze; 100 bales cotton, L Mathuradass; 50 bales cotton, H Dewsee & Co; 300 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass.
Orchis (s), 40 bales wool, S Narronjee; 50 bales wool, V Lilladhur; 60 bales cotton, T Namidass; 156 bales cotton, Hutchison, Dods & Co; 50 bales cotton, D Gopejee; 63 bales wool, M Getha & Co.
Euxine, 584 bags linseed, Ritchie Stewart & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 48 bales wool, H Ludha & Co; 50 bales wool P Furboodass; 2 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 80 bales cotton, L Ramdial; 40 bales wool, H Gangjee; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee.
Western Belle, 280 bales cotton, N Keesonjee; 250 bales cotton S Tyabjee & Co; 208 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Andamon, 301 bags linseed, R Morarjee; 51 bales cotton——
Hannah Law, 1,350 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co; 250 bales cotton Lyon & Co.
Kirkwood, 600 bags linseed, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Helen Scott, 750 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 7,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Golconda (s), 110 bales wool, N Khuttow.
Thunderbolt (s), 9 cases port wine, Remington & Co.
Oberon, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, H B Bulledina.
Jeypore, 200 bales cotton, B Bhagoojee.
Robert Kerr, 250 bales cotton, M Thackersey & Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 103 bales cotton, R Jamaluck.
Macedon, 750 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co.
Lorne (s), 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Bonnie Dundee, 11 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Gatineau, 250 bundles nux vomica, 150 bundles and 100 bundles mustard seed ambabuldes, M Sewjee; 1,030 bundles linseed, N Nensee.
Tennyson, 230 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 32 cases olibanum, J Laljee; 16 bags coffee, A Blashcheck & Co; 90 cases M o' P shells, G Fazul & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 60 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Berar (s), 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Esk, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Barham, 4,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 100 bags coffee, and 1 bag sugar, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Golconda (s), 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Golconda (s), 200 bales cotton, George Lockart & Co.
Red Cross, 100 bales cotton, Aisen, Riebe & Co; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 612 bundles iron khilasary, B Dorabjee; 60 bales white twist, D Goolamhoosein.
Travancore (s), 107 bales cotton, D G Hussen; 29 bundles fishmaws, 16 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 5 chests M opium, E D Lungrana; 76 chests M opium, D C Tata; 254 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 111 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 2 cases Cambay stone, G Moolchund; 51 bales cotton, Jones Scott & Co; 6 chests M opium, G Bhojraz; 7½ chests M opium, G Seengance.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 49 chests M opium, E J Ebraham; 15 chests M opium, S E Sasson; 4 chests M opium, R Sewpersad; 9 chests M opium, Rangopall; 5 chests M opium, G Juzar; 9 chests M opium, C Bozanjee & Co; 27½ chests M opium, G Seengance.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53' 45" N., long. 4h.5 1m. 28s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 22nd April.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah | ·735 in. |
| Temperature of the Air | 84·0 ,, |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | 78·2 ,, |
| Dew Point | 72·2 ,, |
| Relative Humidity of Air | 77·9 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3) | 0·2 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day | 89·6 ,, |
| Minimum do. do. | 79·3 ,, |
| Gen. Direction of Wind—NW, WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW. | |
| Movement of 24 hours | 173 ,, |

### POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date | | Mail closes. | | After packet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | April 29 | ... | 2 P.M. | ... | 3 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | May 8 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | 1 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | |
| China | April 27 | ... | 9 A.M. | ... | 10 A.M. |
| Australia | May 10 | ... | 9 A.M. | ... | 10 A.M. |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c | ,, 20 | ... | 2 P.M. | ... | 3 P.M. |

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tables shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | ... | April | ... 29 | Wednesday | ... | August | ... 30 |
| Do | ... | May

## THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 238 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 21 were under sentences under the Vagrancy Act, 87 from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 97 from the Magistrates of Police, and 30 from Military Courts-martial. Of the prisoners, 107 were Europeans, and the rest, 131, were natives.

## PASSENGERS FROM TRIESTE.

THE s. s. Apis, 788 tons, Captain F. Forty, arrived yesterday from Trieste via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Major Sibthorpe and wife, Mr Brice, Mr Baylie, and one Mahomedan

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th April, 11-19 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th April, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 57 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 23rd April, 8-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 5 minutes.

Via Russia, 23rd April, 10-46 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd April, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 1 minute.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 9 P.M. of the 24th April is as follows :—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 1 32 | 0 4 |
| ,, Calcutta | 3 54 | 0 8 |
| ,, Madras | 2 3 | 0 6 |

## BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Bombay Native General Library was held on Saturday afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Dr. Bhau Dajee occupied the chair. Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, the zealous and indefatigable secretary, read the report of the institution, for the year ending 31st December last, which shows that as during the past eight years the library had during its ninth year been able to defray its annual expenditure entirely from its monthly income derived from the subscriptions of members and subscribers, and the interest of its reserve fund. At the end of the year 1869, there was a balance at Rs. 16,068-15-9 in the hands of the treasurer, to which were added during the year 1870, Rs. 7,027-15-1, realized on account of subscriptions from members, &c. Against this credit of Rs. 23,096-14-10, there was the annual expenditure of Rs. 6,499-8-7 on account of subscriptions for newspapers, &c., leaving a credit balance of Rs. 16,597-6-3, showing an increase of Rs. 528-6-6 over the balance of 1869. His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur had been pleased to give a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the new Book Fund Account; and His Highness the Rao of Cutch Rs. 250 to reserve fund account of the institution, on the occasion of their visit to this city to meet H. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The committee have already written to their Highnesses thanking them for their handsome donations. Miss Mary Carpenter, during her last visit to India, having been favorably impressed with the objects and usefulness of the institution during the visits she paid to the library, presented for the use of the institution, a choice collections of books and pictures. The managing committee of the institution had ordered out from England at the suggestion of their secretary, Rhumfford's Inductorium Coil, manufactured by Mr. A. Apps, No. 438, Strand, London. The instrument is of very remarkable power and capacity, and is very well adopted for all kinds of experiments to show the action of the electric fluid with great effect, and is of the highest scientific interest in researches connected both with electricity and magnetism. The Secretary had volunteered to exhibit the apparatus by a series of public lectures and exhibitions for the benefit of the library. The whole of the apparatus had arrived and was now being properly arranged for that purpose. On the 31st December last there were on the register of the library, 29 life-members, 53 first class members, 184 second class members, and 150 third class members, in all 416 members.

Several resolutions were passed, after which the following gentlemen were elected as members of the managing committee for the current year :—Dr. Bhau Dajee, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Bala Mungesh Wagle, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and Ardaseer Framjee Moos.

## AHMEDABAD.

21ST APRIL.

THE trial of a Banian woman for the murder of her consort, aided by her paramour, has caused during the past few days a sensational disquietude amongst the Shravuk community of this place; as is evidenced by the large clan-crowd, who throng the cutcherry to hear this *cause celebre*. Indeed, the very depths of public feeling appear to have been agitated by this cruel murder; and, hence, the woman's appearance on her way to court and return to prison, calls forth from the crowd of natives, always on the *qui vive*, a lusty outburst of hoots and anathemas unmentionable to ears polite. The female prisoner appears middle-aged, of a sallow complexion, and anything but a prepossessing appearance. Her wooer and alleged *criminis particeps* is in the prime of life, of comely mien in comparison with her, and last, but not least, reputed to be a moneyed-man. The friends of the male prisoner have retained for the defence, the "rising star" of the Ahmedabad bar, one Mr. Wassoodeoji; the prosecution is conducted by the talented public prosecutor. The circumstances under which the murder is said to have been perpetrated, are so cold-blooded and atrocious, that I will not harrow the feelings of your readers with the details; suffice to say that the public voice here is unanimous in hoping that the guilty party or parties—male or female—will not escape on the grounds of some technical "glorious uncertainty of the law," or the gallows robbed of its due, from a feeling of maudlin sentimentality. In connection with this case, I may, *en passant*, remark, that a wide spread delusion is extant here with the natives,—particularly females—that hanging for murder has been abolished, so far as the softer sex are concerned,—a delusion probably owing to sentences of death passed on females being invariably commuted, by the High Court, into transportation. And moreover in the present case, a fanciful notion has got wind, that the male prisoner being reputed wealthy,—and the supposed omnipotency of money is an innumerable dogmatic article of faith with most natives,—will pass scathless through his fiery ordeal.

The officiating Postmaster General of Bombay, having paid the post-offices in these parts a flying visit, is said to have found everything in apple-pie order. This, however, may have been expected, considering the salutary supervision exercised over these "household gods" by the Guzerat inspecting postmaster, whose able services have been recently acknowledged by Government in the bestowal on Mr. Cursetjee Palonjee of the honorary "billah" of Khan Saheb.

The Bombay mails of the 14th, enroute to Kattywar, Bhooj, &c, are said to have been plundered, on the night of the 15th, near the town of Veerumgaum. The rider carrying the mails appears to have been attacked by seven ruffians who dishorsed him, ransacked the mails, and skeddadled with its contents. Mr. T. D. Hewett, the new mail superintendent, on receiving the report at Wadwan, immediately left for Veerumgaum to institute enquiries. As the town-gates are shut at nightfall, and the foot-prints of some of the bandits were traced early the next morning in the direction of the town, the inference is, that the attack and *loot* must have been preconcerted, and the robbers towns-people. A strange coincidence connected with such attacks and robberies is, that the mails are invariably *looted* when the venture is worth the cost. This surely indicates that these highwaymen are either in collusion with subordinate postal officials, and obtain information from good sources. Be that however as it may, the losing public can only growl; inasmuch as a paternal Government shirk responsibility for such ruffianly freaks within its jurisdiction. Had the *loot* occurred in the limits of some feudatory chieftain, a virtuous homily on "Native Misgovernment" would have wound up with a polite invite to stand and deliver.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, it is said, has commenced,or is about to commence, to prune its establishment, so as to meet the requirements of the annual official railway statement recently made in the Council of the Governor General, touching the debit and credit side of its current account with the State. The necessity, if found to exist, is to be regretted in these hard times when bare existence under such pressure as income-tax, grain-tax, salt-tax, &c., is living from hand to mouth.

The august personages of our municipality appears to be labouring under a fit of somnambulism, and unless, in time, awakened to a sense of their dignity and duty, the city conservancy interests will go to the dogs. The most poor and densely-populated parts of this wide city are an eye-sore. Surely if it is considered *infra dig* by our municipal custodians to be seen in such places, a sense of honour must show them that under such trying and painful circumstances, their place would be preferable to their company. When, where, and how often this august body meets appears to be a riddle; and albeit I feel inclined to acquiesce in the general complimentats ascribed to its secretary, still facts are stubborn things, and often stranger than fiction.

The weather here is almost insufferable, and the nights most oppressive. As the hot-weather vacation of our courts, &c., is nigh, there will soon be an exodus to more genial atmospheres, such as Surat, Dumus Doongar-hill, &c.

## THE PROPOSED STREET TRAMWAYS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF JUSTICES.

To the CLERK of the PEACE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, that we have duly considered the subject referred to us by the Justices, under your letter No. 42 of the 28th January last. The three points submitted to us were—

1st. Whether it is desirable to introduce street tramways into Bombay?

2nd. If so, on what thoroughfares they should be laid down, and on what gauge?

3rd. By what agency, and on what general terms the tramways shall be constructed and worked?

We now beg to report—

That the committee recognizes the advantages of street tramways to facilitate the traffic of crowded thoroughfares, but is of opinion that before any attempt be made to lay tramways in the native town, some experience should be gained of the more open thoroughfares of Bombay.

With reference to the second point, the committee recommend therefore that tramways should be laid, in the first instance, on the three following lines :—

(a) From Mazagon (Lawrence de Lima Street), Frere Road, and Eastern Boulevard (thereafter, behind the Town Hall); Marine Street to Victoria Bunder (Colaba).

(b) From Arthur Crawford Market, by Market Road to Bazaar Gate and Hornby Row, to Frere Fountain.

(c) From Money School to Church Gate Street, and on to Scotch Church, Rampart Row.

The committee defers giving any expression of opinion regarding the question of gauge, for reasons which will appear hereafter.

With reference to the third point referred to it, the committee is of opinion that it is very desirable that the Corporation should itself lay and maintain any tramways that may be determined upon, issuing licenses to those who wish to run conveyances thereon. If this is not considered possible at present, the concession, to whomsoever made, should be for the term of five years certain,—firstly, with the option to the Corporation of purchasing the property at the termination of the lease; secondly, with the right of cancelling the agreement at any time, on one month's notice, in the event of the company to which the concession is granted failing to run a certain stipulated number of conveyances thereon daily; thirdly, the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Executive Engineer to have full power to maintain the roadway, and repair it when necessary, at the cost of the company.

The committee is further of opinion that before any scheme be sanctioned, applicants should be required to lodge plans and sections in accordance with specifications to be duly prepared and advertised by the Municipal authorities, and that the gauge be then selected.

A plan of Bombay, showing the lines proposed, for tramways (marked in red) is appended hereto.—We have the honour to be, &c.

H. P. LEMESURIER,
T. ORMISTON,
H. MAXWELL,
H. TULLOCH, Captain, R.E.
G. F. HENRY.
F. MATHEW,
NARAYEN WASSUDEOJEE.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE CHANDABHOY,
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM.

21st April 1871.

NOTE.—Colonel Trevor being in Europe, this report could not be submitted to him for signature.

## MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

APPENDED is a copy of the proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Bombay Justices of the Peace on the 20th instant, published in anticipation of the next meeting of the Bench of Justices :—

Present.—Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Narayen Wasodewjee, Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; the Municipal Commissioner; the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

1. A statement of collections of rates and taxes made during the first quarter of 1871 was laid before the Committee, together with a memo. thereon by the Municipal Commissioner.

It was agreed that this memorandum should be printed and circulated to the Bench with the Committee's proceedings. In view of the anticipated falling off in the yield of the town duties, the threatened withdrawal by Government of their contribution to the cost of the police during the current year is a matter for the serious consideration of the Bench.

If the police establishment is to be maintained exclusively from municipal funds, the entire management of the force should be vested in the Bench.

It is suggested that the question be taken up at a special general meeting of the Bench, to be convened at an early date, when the budget allotments should be entirely revised.

The Committee note that up to the present date no official intimation has been given of the intention of Government to withdraw the grant for police.

2. Government Resolution No. 121, dated 10th November 1870, declining to grant Government land free of cost for police lines, was noted for submission to the Bench.

3. Petition of certain residents of Lower Mahim and Salsette, using private single bullock hackeries in the city of Bombay, for a reduction of the rate of wheel-tax by one-half as a special case, was noted for submission to the Bench.

4. List of accepted tenders circulated to the Finance Committee on the 13th February, was noted for submission to the Bench.

H. F. HANCOCK, Captain, R.E., Chairman.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th April 1871.

To the FINANCE COMMITTEE.

I beg to lay before you a statement showing the revenue actually realized from all sources in the past quarter of this year.

You will see that the collections of rates and taxes contrasts favourably with the figures for the same quarter of 1870. This is so far satisfactory and creditable to the assessor (who has issued his bills punctually), and to the collector (who has pushed on the collections with energy.)

But you will observe a very serious falling off in the town duties, which, as the estimate of income from this source for the current year was based on the actuals of last year, will result in a very large deficit in the current year's revenue. I do not think, seeing that the falling off in the first quarter of 1871 is upwards of Rs. 80,000, that it will be safe to estimate this deficit at less than three lakhs of rupees.

To make matters worse, we have just learnt from the speech of His Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council, that the Government will withdraw their contribution towards the police, which is in round figures one lakh.

Then there is the cost of the repairs to dams 2 and 3 at Vehar, which will not be less than 90,000 rupees.

So that we shall have to deal with a very large prospective deficit of, say, 5 lakhs of rupees in the current year.

The Controller gave me timely notice of the probable falling off in the town duties, and I at once issued circulars insisting on a general reduction, and forbidding all applications for expenditure, even of the most trivial kind.

We, the Controller and myself, have further gone through the grants for the different departments, and I have, as will be seen from the papers appended, taken steps towards an immediate reduction of expenditure wherever possible, thus—

1. I have addressed Government twice to defer payment of the Rs. 43,750 for missing Vehar Water Works instalment.

2. I have addressed the Commissioner of Police, who has responded by making a reduction at the rate of 8,000 Rupees in the fire engine establishment, and a further reduction of 50 men in the number of the police.

3. I further addressed Government on the subject of a very much more serious reduction in the cost of the police.

4. I have obtained the sanction of Government to the collection of the town duties by the Harbour Trust Traffic Manager at a reduced cost of upwards of Rs. 8,000 per annum.

5. I have made a similar recommendation regarding the tobacco duty collections.

6. I have cut down the grant for the Agri-Horticultural Society by Rs. 2,500.

7. I have addressed Government with a view to reduce the expenditure on the Contagious Diseases' Act by at least one-half.

8. I have taken steps to induce the two railways to reduce their charges for the sweepings' and meat trains.

9. I have terminated the contract of Messrs. Glover and Company for unloading sweepings at Coorla from 1st May, and have sanctioned the performance of the work departmentally.

The present cost is .... Rs. 37,000 per annum.
The proposed cost is .. ,, 18,000 ,,

Annual saving..Rs. 19,000

It is impossible, until all these matters are wound up to know how far the steps taken will meet the deficit; but it is clear that the entire Budget must be overhauled as soon as possible by us, and a special meeting called to place the matter before the Bench.

The Controller and myself will be prepared with all papers and returns required, and we shall all of us be glad of any suggestions to effect economy.

For this reason, I state thus early to the Committee, what is pending.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

## THE ALLEGED P. W. D. FRAUDS AT POONA.

THE following is our report of Friday's proceedings in the trial of Sharman at the Criminal Sessions, which we were obliged to hold over on account of pressure on our space.

Nurharree Shripat, a carkoon, examined by the Advocate General, said that in 1867 he was employed by Jeevun Mohun. He wrote up Jeevun's books at that time. The books now shown to him were Jeevun's books. The cash-book and ledger were both kept by him and were in his handwriting. Jeevun Mohun told him what entries to make. The books were written up as he could find leisure.

The Advocate General here asked if there was an account in the book called "Vairankata."

Mr. Anstey, before the witness had answered, said—My Lord, the same question was put to Jeevun Mohun himself, and he described what that account related to and what kind of entries it contained, and he denied that it contained any entries of payments made to the prisoner. I ask your Lordship, in strict conformity with your ruling upon the very same point at the last trial, to rule that this evidence is inadmissible, no ground having been raised for it.

The Advocate General said he put his application on the ground that his Lordship allowed him yesterday to examine Jeevun Mohun as a hostile witness, and he proposed to continue so to treat him. He submitted that he having been allowed to treat Jeevun as a hostile witness, he should be allowed to contradict him.

Mr. Anstey held that his learned friend should not be allowed to contradict his own evidence, and that, if he were, the result would be zero, for it would be contradicting only what his own witness had said.

The Judge said that had Jeevun given evidence to the same effect as he supposed the Advocate General expected this witness to give, it would be a different matter, but Jeevun having said quite differently it was another affair.

The Advocate General—Then, my Lord, the other witness I was about to call as evidence of this kind is open to the same objection. I suppose Messrs. Remington and Co.'s clerk's evidence is open to the same objection?

The Judge—Yes.

The Advocate General—Then I will not waste the time of the Court by putting him into the box.

Sheik Abdool Kadur, a police inspector in the Poona district, deposed—I knew Jeevun Mohun. He was in my custody at Poona on the verbal order of Dr. Fraser. I first received Jeevun Mohun into custody I think about 7th November, though I am not certain of the date. He was first detained in the Furruzkhana, the ordinary lock-up in Poona. He was not afterwards removed to any other place of custody. On one occasion I took Jeevun Mohun to the house of Dr. Fraser. I don't remember on what day that was. At Dr. Fraser's house Jeevun made a statement to Dr. Fraser. I was present when that statement was made. It was taken down in writing by Dr. Fraser. Before I took Jeevun to Dr. Fraser's house I had never used any threat or violence of any kind to Jeevun Mohun. I had not at any time told him I wanted him to say anything to the magistrate. I had never given him any instructions as to what he was to say before the magistrate. I never said to Jeevun Mohun, "If you do not say what I have told you, I will take your life," nor any words to that effect. It is not true that I beat and kicked Jeevun Mohun at any time. Neither is it true that I had him taken to the Junawarra and there beat him in a deserted part of it. Neither is it true that I gave him kicks upon his hips or any part of his body. Jeevun Mohun was still in my custody till yesterday. He is now in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—It is by verbal order of Dr. Fraser that I have that man in custody in Bombay. I have no other order. I have brought him here to-day in custody. I have brought him here every day the case has been going on in custody. I have never taken him to any magistrate or European constable in Bombay. I have in like manner had in custody Ashania. He is the only other witness I have had. The man shown to me is the carkoon of the accused. When the Court adjourned last night I took Jeevun into custody and removed him. I took him when he was in Court. Q. Did you on his offering some objection to go with you give him a blow or a push?—A. No. He objected to come, and I sent for the European constable. I did not lay hold of him on his objecting. During the time of his being in my custody I have been in communication with Mr. Pritchard with regard to Jeevun Mohun and his statements to me. The enquiry commenced first by order of Mr. Pritchard, and I was specially appointed under Mr. Pritchard, and I daily reported all my proceedings. My proceedings were to make enquiries. I made enquiries of those two who were under my charge. Mr. Pritchard directed me to find out the truth. Mr. Pritchard never came to the Furruzkhana, nor did any European unconnected with the police. Jeevun had been in my charge a month and a-half before I took him to Mr. Fraser's house, and after that he was allowed to live in his own house in custody of a sepoy, who was responsible for his not running away. I did not forbid the sepoy from going inside the house. Whilst he was in the Furruzkhana only his relatives were allowed to see him, and in the presence of the police only. When I went to Dr. Fraser's with Jeevun Mohun I don't remember whether I took a letter from Mr. Pritchard to Dr. Fraser. I have not since Monday separated Ashania and Jeevun. Ashania has been released. When his case was over I released him. The reason why I did not release Jeevun last night was that the case was only adjourned. I asked Dr. Fraser, and he said to keep him in custody till to-day. When I say I released Ashania on Monday, I mean that he disappeared. Q. Then you did not release him?—A. In one way he was released. Gopal, the carkoon, was not taken by me against his will to Mr. Pritchard. He was summoned to give evidence. I did not take Gopal up to the bedroom. I took him upstairs. Mr. Pritchard asked if this was Sharman's carkoon, and I said it was. Mr. Pritchard did not then lay hold of him by the back of the neck or any part of his body or garment. He did not touch him. I don't remember the words, but Mr. Pritchard asked something about what he knew of this business. There was no oath or solemn affirmation administered to him. Gopal said something to the effect that he only knew that Sharman made out the bill in English and that he wrote it in Marathi. Q. Did you hear Mr. Pritchard say to him these words, or words to this effect—"You are a fool. Don't tell me. You do know that this was no mistake"?—A. No, I don't remember that. I never accused him of taking a bribe from Ashania, and never told him he was in custody upon such a charge. Ashania himself has said in my presence and his presence that he took a bribe, and he did not deny it, but confessed that as a Brahmin he took a bribe of Rs. 200. I did not use obscene epithets to him—never. I was present at Mr. Pritchard's on subsequent occasions when Gopal was there. Gopal did not say he did not hear that money was given by Jeevun to Sharman; on the contrary, he said he heard, but did not see, Sharman get 5 per cent. from Jeevun. Mr. Pritchard did not abuse him. Q. On any occasion did Mr. Pritchard say to Gopal, "If you speak the truth, I will get you a carkoon's place worth Rs. 50 a month, but otherwise I will do something to you"? A. No.—Q. Used no promise or threat? A. No. I do not know whether he was afterwards dismissed from the Government service. I know Succaram Bapoo Garbut. Q. Did Mr. Pritchard say to him—"If you say you gave Sharman money, it will be a good thing for you, and if you say you did not, I will put you in jail along with Sharman and make you his cook"? A. No.—Q. Did you say anything to him about giving evidence? A. I asked him if he knew anything about the public works frauds.—Q. And he said to you, "I have never given Sharman any money, and never saw any money given to him, and I will not tell a lie?" (A) He said he did not give him money, but that he could not say for others.—Q. Did he say "I will not tell a lie"? A. He might have said that. I took him on some days to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow. I took him there about ten o'clock. I did not keep him there till late at night. I generally came back about one or two o'clock. Each day he remained there a few hours. After leaving Mr. Pritchard's bungalow I allowed him to go home. On none of these days did he get food or water at Mr. Pritchard's bungalow. He used to take his food at home. The house in which he lived was not watched by policemen night and day. Of course it might have been, but it was not watched to my knowledge. On each of these days I asked him if he knew anything about the frauds said to have been committed by Sharman, and on each day he told me the same thing. Mr. Pritchard did not on any occasion take his deposition down in writing. It may have been done, and I may have been present, but I don't remember, because so many people were present. When I ceased to take him to Mr. Pritchard, I do not recollect his signing any paper which Mr. Pritchard required him to sign.

By the Advocate General—When I say I do not remember because there were so many people present, it was because there were other cases going on before Mr. Pritchard. As to Ashania's getting away he was taken away by some Parsees. My sepoys reported to me that he was taken away by some Parsees. The reason why I called the existence of the European constable last night was that Jeevun Mohun would not come with me.

The Advocate General—Then, my Lord, I do not propose to give any further evidence, but if there are any other of our witnesses that my learned friend would wish to have called I will put them into the box.

Mr. Anstey then addressed the jury for the defence first remarking that he had been in hopes that he should have been told that he should have been able to spare them the fatigue of listening to the observations that he had now to make on the case before them. He could not think that those who empanelled them, or caused them to be empanelled to try this case, had paid them a very high compliment. They had heard from the evidence for the Crown, and had been able to gather from the documents put in, that an almost identical charge in many respects, nay, in fact the very same, as he should presently show, had been tried and disposed of by a special jury on which not one of them was empanelled. The compliment therefore appeared to have been paid this jury of supposing that if others would not convict they would. He deeply regretted that it was entirely in consequence of the pertinacity of the prosecution, which in this present case was the Government under which they lived, that they had been made to waste two valuable days of their time this week listening to the evidence on both sides of a charge so trumped up. No doubt the Penal Code was full of snares for every man in the Indian territories of Her Majesty. It was very difficult indeed for anyone, so to speak, not to come within the letter of that code in some matter or other, although what he might do or fail to do might be ever so clearly in conformity with the supposed spirit of its framers. Therefore, even if they considered it to be proved that no measurement did take place—of which there was no evidence as yet—and that Sharman signed a certificate containing a statement that the measurement did take place which was, *pro tanto*, inaccurate and untrue, did it therefore follow that it was such an untruth or such an inaccuracy as the framers of the code, and the Legislature which passed it, contemplated? The learned counsel then briefly stated the case for the defence, and said his first point was that in this department, which had not ranked high for accuracy, the original sin lay in the estimate where the size of the cook-room was entered as 1,330 feet. Mr. Howard said that was one of the records of his office, that it was prepared by him, and that he was the only person responsible for the accuracy of everything contained in it. Observe that. Then he said, that in superintending the work represented in these bills it was Sharman's duty to guide himself by the document so described, a record of the office, for which Mr. Howard was solely responsible. It was the case for the defence that there was an overcharge, but that that overcharge was the result of a mere blunder, and that a blunder not confined to Sharman but in which Mr. Howard himself participated—nay, more than participated, set the example of committing—and that they could no more found upon that blunder a charge of fraud against Sharman the subordinate, than they could against Mr. Howard the superior officer. If the perilous doctrine which the prosecution desired to see adopted by juries of their intelligence were to prevail, that for every error in accounts he who committed it should be punished under the code as for making a false document, than who that had anything to do with documents was safe? The next point to which Mr. Anstey called detention, though a little out of date, he said and therefore a little out of order in his narrative, was that at a subsequent period—when neither Mr. Howard nor Major Mellis could determine—this error was discovered, and on the discovery a correction was made in red ink by some one whose handwriting Mr. Howard himself did not know and which nobody else had been called to identify. The correction was made by simply striking out the figures 1,330 and writing above 330, by striking out the 798 and making it Rs. 198, and by making a corresponding reduction in the sum total, thus making the cost Rs. 1,618 for the cook-room for the family quarter and the same for the dormitories. Mr. Howard said that, on the error being discovered with regard to the dormitory, corrections might have been made, and that he could not say—which was a curious circumstance—that he remembered that a similar discovery was made with regard to the other cook-room. Now, it was very curious, whoever the person was who made the correction in respect of the cook-room for the family quarters, when the deduction was submitted to by the contractor and the money received out of moneys owing to him, that the correction was not made in a similar way with respect to the other, and yet it was impossible for the prosecution to bring any witness to show the fact, there being a final bill with regard to the one and not with regard to the other, and there being a settlement with regard to the one and not with regard to the other. Thus they could not say positively whether this money was now due or not. This showed a lamentable want of accuracy in the keeping of accounts, and he asked them to believe that, if the alterations in red ink which had been made in the first of these two abstracts of accounts were made, as in all probability they must have been made, at the time when the deduction was submitted to by Ashania Ramis, then precisely the same thing occurred with respect to the other contractor, and that he whose eye discovered the error with regard to both and whose hand traced the corrections which had been made with regard to both was not a likely person to have allowed a settlement to have taken place with regard to the former and to have lost sight of a settlement taking place with regard to the latter. All they could safely gather from Mr. Howard's statement was that he did not remember the fact of the settlement with regard to the second, nor remember that there was a final bill—but that there might have been such a settlement, although he did not remember it. Next referring to Mr. Howard having signed bills on anticipation before going to Mahableshwur, Mr. Anstey asked the jury to observe the dilemma into which Government striving to effect the ruin of that poor man, had brought itself in this prosecution. He would anticipate for a moment what the charge was. They said that this is a false document because there was some letterpress, "Certified that the above claim is correct, that the measurement has been made by me, and that the work has been satisfactorily performed," signed by Sharman. Underneath this they found also in print, "Remarks by Executive Engineer." There were no remarks; it was a blank; it might have been filled up *nil*. "As a matter of fact," Mr. Howard said, "I had no remarks to make. If I had, I should have probably written them in the blank space which I now see was left for the purpose of receiving any." If Sharman was guilty of any offence against the Penal Code because he carelessly put his name to this letterpress—which Mr. Howard said a man was more likely to do with an honest intention, or in the absence of a dishonest one than if he were called upon to make a certificate of his own—if he was to be visited in that way for such an offence, why then he was very sorry to say that Mr. Howard, for whom he had the highest respect, was an abettor in the offence. Sharman said he executed the measurement, and it was pretended that he deceived Mr. Howard thereby. But Mr. Howard must have known that as far as those four or five days were concerned, the statement was, he would not say false, but inaccurate, because the work had not yet been finished, because as yet it was only the 29th April. What was the conclusion to which any man of sense could come? Why, that there was great irregularity in the department, and that the irregularity was not confined to supervisors and contractors but pervaded the whole, and that at all events the head of the office was not the least blameworthy. Why, then, select this underling? If strict law was to be followed—if the pound of flesh system was to prevail—let Shylock come in for his share of the obligation. If they looked to the strict law there was no doubt that in a civil suit that both Sharman and Mr. Howard were bound by their respective signatures and were liable for all the consequences of the overcharge or mistake which they had thus unwittingly and heedlessly authenticated as though it were genuine. But when they come into a criminal court the case was different. It was the mind, the intention, which constituted the guilt of the actor. He had no hesitation in saying, and Mr. Howard admitted, that if this were a civil suit against either of them, every farthing that had been lost to the Government might be recovered, but if it was proposed to go further and to found upon the omission of a duty or the breach of a contract a charge of crime, it was necessary to show either by direct evidence or by inevitable presumption that the intention was guilty. The act did not constitute the criminal unless the mind was criminal. Well, if they were to reason in this false way,—if they were to listen to this false logic, that because instead of 1,330 square feet only 330 were actually supplied, that consequently there was an overpayment, and that *therefore* that was done with an intention to cheat or defraud the Government, or with the intention to make a false document tending to the injury of the Government or Mr. Howard—see where they were—they would be bound to go further and, if not, then some other jury—and pass a judgment upon Mr. Howard's conduct. What was the difference between the two cases? Why, none at all. He had drawn their attention to the difficulty Mr. Howard had got into in respect of the dates, that on the 29th April he signed a certificate that work had been done down to the 3rd May and that it had been measured by Sharman, and he was bound to tell them, that if Sharman was chargeable or indictable in respect of so much of these documents, Mr. Howard was not only an abettor, not only an accomplice, but had been guilty of more than Sharman had been guilty of; for whereas Sharman merely certified that "the above claim is correct, that the measurements have been made by me, and that the work has been satisfactorily performed." Mr. Howard's signature was intended to authenticate these statements to the satisfaction of the Collector's treasury, and so far Sharman's position and Mr. Howard's position were equal. But he went further, and in fact stated what Sharman has not ventured to state, namely, that on the 3rd May or on a subsequent day, he, Mr. Howard, received the certificate of Sharman, and, being satisfied with it, passed the bill, for that was what his signature meant. It was stated by him that unless he had put his signature the bill was not passed, and without its being passed no cheque on the treasury would have been honoured, so that whereas Sharman had been guilty of two misstatements in stating that "measurements have been made by me," and that "the works has been satisfactorily performed," Mr. Howard has been guilty of no less than four, namely, in certifying, which he did by his signature, the correctness of the claim, the making of the measurement, the performance of the work, and the regular submission of this bill to him for audit on the 3rd, 4th, or 5th of May—he being at that time, and for days before, away at Mahableshwur—he having made his signature which meant all that on the 29th April. Was he, therefore, so unreasonable as to say that even dishonour attaches to Mr. Howard for having done this? He hoped not. He made a great allowance indeed for chronic irregularities in the Public Works Department. There were times when even good laws went to sleep, and it did not appear that the regulations—which were not laws—of the Public Works Department were even awake. It was certain that they must have been fast asleep when these things were possible. Were they to take, then, an unfortunate, but an active and rising man, and say to him,—"You shall be the scapegoat and shall go forth to the wilderness,—he did not mean Kurrachee but the Andamans, to which in the mercy of the Government he was prophetically destined,—were they to say to him—

"What in the captain's but a choleric word,
Is in the soldier rankest blasphemy,"

—and therefore as you are not the captain you shall be punished and we will make the captain give evidence against you?" According to Mr. Howard's own evidence, it was the intention of those who framed those office forms that he should peruse every word of the bill before he put his name to the blank space headed "Remarks by Executive Engineer," and before he came to any conclusion, that it was his duty to omit remarks altogether. Mr. Howard said he did not think so, but how was Mr. Howard to examine the accuracy of the bill unless he knew what the quantity was?—Mr. Anstey concluded with some remarks as to Mr. Pritchard's mode of obtaining evidence from unwilling witnesses, in terms similar to those reported in the previous case.

Mr. Inverarity here called a witness to contradict the evidence of Abdool Kadur and to state what took place at Poona.

An objection to this evidence was however taken by the Advocate General and allowed by the Judge.

The Advocate General then replied for the defence, first referring to Mr. Anstey's remarks on the authorities, from the Poona police to Lord Justice Blackburn and from Mr. Pritchard to the legislators of this country, which showed that the learned counsel had something to be dissatisfied with. The jury, he next said, had nothing to do with the suggestions regarding Mr. Pritchard or the Poona police, for if any complaints had to be made against the police they could have been made to the proper quarter, and that was not to the jury. Nor was the verdict of the jury in the previous case nor what they might have heard about the case to influence them; and he begged the jury to dismiss consideration of these from their minds. The judge would probably direct them that upon the evidence in this case it would not be safe for them to convict on the first and second charges, and so he would confine his remarks to the three last charges. These did not depend on the evidence of Jeevun Mohun or on that of any of the witnesses who were said to have been intimidated by the police, but on that of Mr. Howard and Major Melliss with which Mr. Anstey had found no fault; and after referring to the evidence of these gentlemen and Mr. Anstey's remarks thereon, he said that if the alteration had not been made on the estimate when it was handed to Sharman for his guidance, the prisoner could have produced it, but had not done so. It was the prisoner's duty to measure the work, and if he had been negligent, did he not come within the provisions of the Penal Code?—if he had jumped at the conclusion that the two cook-rooms had been properly built according to the estimate and had advanced to the same stage, was that his duty to the Queen under whom he served? Then if he had measured the room he must have ascertained that were not 1,330 feet of pavement. He could not have been misled by the eye; and it was for the jury to enquire as to what did mislead him. Another point was that Mr. Howard knew nothing of Jeevun who was brought to him by Sharman. Nor did Jeevun know the items in the bill; he only knew the gross total. He could not read or write, Sharman did everything for him, and was not that a fact which gave a very different complexion to the case—was that the proper relation to subsist between a supervisor and contractor? As to Mr. Anstey's remarks regarding Mr. Howard's signature of the bill, in anticipation that did make him vouch for it as there was no verification of the bill by Mr. Howard—there was only his signature. That simply came to this, that he had no remarks to make, and that the bill had come before him in a proper form. The important part of the bill was that the work was proper and had been measured by the supervisor. Mr. Howard had not said that he had checked Sharman's measurements and found them correct, he had only signed the bill and had no remark to make on Sharman's certificate.—The Advocate General spoke for nearly two hours touching on the different points for the prosecution and pressing them on the attention of the jury.

The Judge then charged the jury, first warning them that they were not to be influenced by the verdict in the other case, then ruling that there was no evidence to support the first charges, and afterwards remarking on the other charges in much the same strain as in his Lordship's address to the jury in the previous case.

The jury retired at a quarter to four, and after two hours returned into Court with a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner was then discharged.

An application was made by Mr. Anstey for the release from the custody of the police of Jeevun Mohun, but it was stated in reply that that man was not in custody.

On the Court opening on Saturday, an application was made by a carkoon who said he had been summoned as a witness by Mr. Pritchard and had been brought to Bombay; he had received subsistence allowance, but now wanted money to pay his expenses in going back.

The Judge said he had better apply to the Clerk of the Crown.

## THE "WAHABEE" CASE.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on the 20th inst., before Mr. Justice Phear, Mr. Ingram moved under section 29 of the High Court Charter Act, and section 153 of 33 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 105, for an order to remove this case which is pending trial before the Sessions Court of Patna to the High Court, to be there tried in its extraordinary criminal jurisdiction. Mr. Ingram moved on affidavits setting forth the circumstances connected with the conduct of this case which have already been made public, and adding that difficult questions of evidence and constitutional law would arise at the trial, which would require the case to be heard before a professional lawyer to ensure a fair trial. That one of the charges against the prisoner containing fourteen counts alleged no overt act out of Calcutta, and the other charge containing two counts against the prisoner jointly with two other alleged overt acts in Patna; that the charge on which the prisoner had been committed was utterly vague, and gave no information to him of the precise acts which he was alleged to have committed; that the prisoner's counsel were likely to be placed under great disadvantages in the conduct of his defence by the want of good interpreters; that there was no legal provision enabling Magistrates in the Mofussil to compel the production of certain documents filed in Mofussil Courts and elsewhere, which were material to the prisoner's defence; that the evidence of some of the witnesses had been taken under duress, and that attempts had been made to suborn other persons to give false evidence; and that many persons would give evidence on behalf of the prisoner if the case were originally tried by the High Court, who either could not or would not give evidence if the case were tried in the Mofussil. The learned counsel asked the Court to make the rule absolute in the first instance, saying that the Government Solicitor did not appear for the prosecution, and that Mr. O'Kinealy had shown no authority to act; and, on the question of the power of the Court to grant the order, cited "The Queen vs. Nabadwip Chandra Goswaine," 1 Ben. L. R. O. Crim 15. The Court said that it would pronounce its order on the application next morning.

The *Englishman* tell us that "considerable amusement was caused in Court during the application, by Mr. Ingram stating that he had the highest authority for presuming that the prisoner was less likely to meet with an impartial trial in the Mofussil than in Calcutta and reading a remark made by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen in introducing the Registration Bill in the Legislative Council, to the effect

## MILITARY AMENITIES.

"King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown;
He held them six-pence all too dear,
With that he called the tailor, loun."

I was led to think of this song of Iago's which by the way was in existence long before Iago sung it by reading the following in that paper which Lord Ellenborough is stated to have said was the best edited and most intelligent journal in Calcutta—the *Exchange Gazette*:—

"TROUSERS DOWN AGAIN."

The advertiser having recently been favoured by Messrs. Ranken and Co., Tailors, &c., with white trousers at Rs. 12 per pair, and white jackets at Rs. 24 each, will be glad to dispose of the same at half price. The articles in question on view for a few days only. Apply to Printer.

The writer of the advertisement may possibly be, I thought, of the noble profession of arms, and this led me to the reflection why there should be such enmity, as from time immemorial there has been, between the soldier and the tailor. Yet there is no one who trusts the former so much as the latter. It has been urged, and on grounds which are not unreasonable, that the dread in which ladies hold makes and all creeping things is owing to the unfortunate incident which took place in Eden many years ago. So it has been urged, but on less logical grounds, that to pay a tailor's bill is to encourage sin by keeping the remembrance of it perpetually in the world, for through sin, clothes, and *ergo* tailors, came into existence. This argument, however good theologically, has not yet received acknowledgment in our Civil Courts, but in these days when moral sentiment enters so largely into our legislative enactments, and so strongly influences our political economy, it would be rash to say whether it may not before long be made an offence "against God and the ordinances of this realm" to pay your tailor. The rule of society which looks upon a tailor as but the ninth part of a man has long tended to this. He is the despised and rejected of all, but most unjustly so. There is no profounder philosopher—no deeper diver into the springs of human action and motives than your tailor. Did he not know human nature so well, think you, would he trust it as he does? He is a sage and a Christian. As the former he understands the exigencies of man, and as the latter, he holds that credit cast upon proper waters will be found again with profit after many days. When it is objected that he charges six times too much for a pair of pantaloons, it must be remembered that out of six pantaloons he may—if he is of long-suffering credit—only be paid for one pair, so how can he make a profit except by laying it on the man who pays. The boot-maker who had forgotten to whom to charge a pair of boots, and who rectified his error by charging an extra pair to each of his customers was astonished, the story says, by finding that nearly everyone paid his bill without demur. There is no such chance for the unhappy tailor. He might charge, but to get paid—would be his difficulty. I remember when the letters were delivered in a barrack square at home one morning just after parade, a large envelope being placed in the hands of a budding ensign in our midst, and above the name and direction on the said envelope there was printed in a bold legible hand the words—

*"20th Application for 13s. 6d., the price of his servant's hat."*

The poor hatter had been sending a monthly reminder for three years, when getting, through the Subaltern's neglect, as mad as the proverb says a hatter does, he adopted this way of shaming his debtor. What effect it had upon the young gentleman I do not know, but I remember it led to a conversation in which was discussed what would be the effect, supposing some of the master military tailor minds of London adopted this method of demanding payment. It was agreed that no sartorial professor would attempt such a thing, and the fears of all present were allayed by that reflection. Once, however, in my military memory did a great military tailor come unexpectedly upon his friends—the officers of the British army. It may be as well to mention first how, when I commenced my career of glory, the undfidged Wellingtons of Her Majesty's Service plunged so deeply into their tailors' books. In those days, the best informed men of the intention of the Horse Guards towards you used to be—the London military tailors. The Saints forbid that I should insinuate that there was any collusion between any official connected with that time-honoured establishment and Tooley Street. The well-known purity of the Horse Guards from the hour of its existence at once renders such an idea preposterous. But Tooley Street was nevertheless very well informed upon military matters. At Sandhurst you generally made your first acquaintance with a representative of that far-famed thoroughfare, a few days before your examination for a commission, and you were surprised to find how much the "affable gent" who was soliciting "orders" knew about you and your family, the progress you had made in your studies, and the probability that there was of your getting successfully through your examination. You were also gratified to find that there was much true kindness and open-heartedness in the world, for you were assured that if you passed your examination, and ran "a little short" in London, but did not wish to "draw" the "Governor" immediately—the Governor being a sort of traditional badger to be drawn only on grand occasions, and not on trifling grounds—there would be no difficulty in finding a supply of the "needful." You could either repay the loan hereafter yourself in cash, or let it be charged in the bill to the "Governor" as gold laced trowsers, or white pantaloons and jackets—or anything else in the clothing department except "cash lent." You left this arrangement to Sartor, who generally succeeded in making it all right with the Governor. As a rule, your first bills on entering the army are always cheerfully paid by the Home Authorities. The Governor feels proud that his son has come out in the world, and doing a little bit of life. "D—d extravagant young dog!" he says deprecatingly to his friends, but yet proud of the thing all the time, "he's already run up a bill with Buckmaster as long as my arm Sir!" The old gentleman winces in public, but grins to himself in private and pays. The pleasure, however, very soon palls upon him as the operation is repeated, and with the multiplication of bills there is hardening of the parental heart. But in youth-time, the happy, the bright, the unforgotten, even your debts seem tinted with the rosy happiness of your lot. You have become a soldier. You have put on your uniform for the inspection of mama and the girls—your delighted mother gazing at you with greater pride than she did when she gazed at you for the first time in both your lives, a pride which could not be greater, even had you emerged from her womb as fully accoutred as Minerva from the head of Jupiter. And for the girls, they are in raptures over your resplendid form, and declare that there never was a handsomer—bolder—braver—but adjectives fail me, than yourself. Then he the "stern rarient," looks too with selfpride in which memory has a share—for he swears you are the image of him when he first put on the uniform of the Bungay Fencibles previous to joining the Walcheren expedition as a Volunteer. And then there is another friend absent in body, but present to your mind—your tailor. You at that moment feel that you could take him to your heart, goose and all, for has it not been through his magic might that you now stand before your admiring family with the conscious self-knowledge that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like you? The Governor, as I say, gladly pays the bill, and you leave home as Digby Grand (who, by the bye, was a subaltern in one of my old corps) left his paternal mansion with the parental advice—

"Always think and act like a gentleman, and never exceed your allowance," said my father.

"Don't forget to read your Bible, and wear your flannel waistcoats," said my mother.

And so you leave home for glory, unconscious of the time that may come when the Governor will decline to pay your tailor's bill—will write to you that you are a disgrace to the family, and must be sooner or later cashiered or hanged, and your mother pens you a weeping epistle, telling you that you are bringing your father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave—but encloses you a ten-pound note which she has "saved" from the house-keeping money, and which you, O Soldier Sinner that you are, lose that very night at pool ecarte! When you don your uniform next morning, how is it that you do not feel inclined to fall down and worship your tailor—as when he first put upon you the robes of Valour? But my friend Snip has been waiting at the door, and as this Military Amenity has been penned in his honour, it is but polite that I should let him in. I said that I remembered only one instance of his coming surreptitiously down upon the British Army. It was in this wise:—

I was dining one day at Misseri's hotel in Constantinople with the gay and gallant, but greatly impecunious, F——. There were many at the table of high and low degree—lords and ladies—diplomatists and travelling M. P's. F——, in the middle of a brilliant sally, suddenly got pale as he met the stare of a demure and well-dressed gentleman opposite. "By Jove, it's Goose," he whispered to me, Snip's bill collector—"he'll make me stump up to-morrow, unless I do the Civil now—d——d nuisance before all these swells, but it must be done;" and with that my light and airy friend helped himself to wine, and called across the table to the sombre man "A glass of champagne with you, Goose." Goose helped himself from the proffered bottle, bowed and drank. "That makes me safe for another year," said F—— confidentially to me, "though by the Lord I'd rather have led a forlorn hope than have done it." I consoled my friend by agreeing with him that his fortitude would be its own reward, and that another year's credit would be the thanksgiving offering for his courtesy. Alas! man proposes, but not disposes. Next morning I was in F——'s room when a visitor was announced. It was Goose. And thus he commenced, "Good morning, Sir. I didn't know you was in these parts, Sir, and never would have recognised you, but for your asking me to drink wine with you yesterday," and thereupon Goose produced the dreaded bill, and demanded payment.

How F—— evaded the demand, for I am certain he didn't pay it, I know not, but Goose, becoming bolder, visited the Crimea, and made an onslaught on everybody. A visit of one from the dead could not have astonished us more than the apparition of a bill collector at our tent door, demanding payment of an account while battle and sudden death were staring us in the face. Yet Goose had a heart as large as a Strasbourg goose's liver, and tramped through the winter snow on his dunning errand from tent to tent. But I never heard of his being paid but once. The news of his mission and the consternation it had excited in camp soon reached the ears of Provost Marshal M——, who was probably deep in his books too. M—— was a laughing philosopher, and waited his opportunity. He had not to wait long. One day as Goose was returning on his jaded pony to Balaclava he spied a bundle or two of hay, which had fallen off one of the *arabas* (backeries) or wagons going to the front. Goose dismounted, and appropriating the spoil was putting it upon the pony. At that moment M—— and his usual myrmidons appeared. "Plundering by Jove!" exclaimed M——, "caught in the very act! Tie him up, and give him a dozen." And tied to the portable triangles carried by M——'s myrmidons Goose found himself sure enough. In spite of protestations and threatenings of appeal to the Ambassador at Constantinople and the British Parliament, the cat was applied to Goose's *sacrum* till he was as warm as his metal representative. "Billy Russell" got hold of the story and sent it to the *Times*, but stated it was Snip himself that had been flogged instead of his goose. Snip brought an action against the *Thunderer*, who had to pay £500 damages, but earned the eternal gratitude of the army in the Crimea. This was all very wrong, cruel, and improper, I allow; but I am writing of days when Military Amenities were not so refined as now, and gentlemen did not protest in advertisements against their tailor's charges.

—*Englishman.*

PENDENNIS, Major.

## BARRICADES.

THE following is an extract from a letter from Paris, dated March 28:—

I suppose it has never been your lot, you happy Englishman, to see a barricade erected before your very windows? I am less lucky, and can tell you exactly how the thing is done. At daybreak on the 18th inst. our quarter was overrun by the patriots of Batignolles, and from that moment it has been one continuous round of drums beating the "rappel" and trumpets sounding the alarm. This of itself was sufficiently irritating for the quiet inhabitants of a usually very quiet street; but you get used to most things, and even in the occasional firing close at hand there was nothing, very startling, and it only called forth an angry exclamation, and perhaps an imprecation or two against the passive "attitude" of Government. This state of things remained unaltered until Wednesday the 22nd, but after the lamentable affair of the Place Vendôme the "patriots" of Batignolles got afraid some reprisals might be attempted, and that very evening a barricade was made at the top of the Rue de Turin, cutting it off from the Boulevard de Batignolles. A most blackguardly-looking sergeant of the National Guard came up, escorted by six cut-throats, you would say, judging by their appearance. The sergeant stopped, and said to his followers, "Eventrez-moi cette rue, un peu leste, et faites-moi une barricade que ce soit ça." A lieutenant passing by stopped and asked, "Why make a barricade in that place?" The sergeant looked round with a scowl, and said, "We have orders;" and then turned his back on the officer, who went away shrugging his shoulders. And our barricade was made "que c'est ça," in stone and earth five feet high and four feet deep, with two embrasures, before which two 7-pounders were pointed, and sentinels were placed to guard this new toy. It is always surrounded by a knot of hideous-looking ruffians dressed as National Guards, such men as one only sees during a revolution, as if they remained below ground the remainder of the time. Every day a few stones are added to "the works," and a smaller barricade has been constructed in front of the parent barricade as an "outwork." The 7-pounders, too, have been replaced by 24-pounders. Every now and then a detachment of patriots takes one of the cannons out for "an airing." They drag it along the Boulevard for half an hour or so, and then it is restored to its place before the embrasure. At night unsuspecting cabmen drive up our street, when they are stopped by a sentinel who crosses bayonet, and in commanding tones calls out, "On ne passe pas! Au large!" and with praiseworthy prudence the cabmen drive rapidly away. In the day-time every now and then some alarm causes the shops of the neighbourhood to be hastily shut up, and the dirty guardians of our liberties are in very bad odour with the shopkeepers, especially with those who have been subjected to "réquisition" and have been paid with "red bons." "Des bons qui sont très mauvais," as a grocer remarked to me. How is all this to end? It seems difficult it should end without much bloodshed, but then help must come from without. The minority of the armed well-thinking men inside Paris is most alarming. At the time I write there is continual drumming going on under my windows, and cannon in the distance, but it may be a salute from a Prussian corps. Our barricade has been made, how will it be pulled down? That is the question. I am but a quarter of a century old, and without mentioning the coup d'état and sundry émeutes, I have seen the latter years of a monarchy, an empire, two republics, and two revolutions.

## THE PARIS COMMUNE.

PARIS, Thursday, Mar. 30.

SOME of the papers this evening take a most gloomy view of the state of affairs. Maître Lachaud, who defended Assi when he was tried for his escapade at Creuzot, had an interview yesterday with that influential citizen, who acknowledged that the faction to which he belongs was being swamped by the Jacobin element. It was the Jacobin element which assassinated Generals Clément Thomas and Lecomte, and we all know of what atrocities it is capable. M. Delescluze, the editor of the late *Réveil*, has sent in his resignation as Deputy of Paris to the President of the National Assembly, as he can no longer countenance "the insanities" of that august conclave. He prefers being a member of the Commune, and considers a seat in the Chamber at Versailles incompatible with one at the Hôtel de Ville. M. Tirard, on the other hand, selects the National Assembly in preference to the Commune, which he considers has exceeded its attributions in wishing to extend its influence beyond Paris. He thought that the action of the Commune was to be purely municipal, and, lo! it decrees the dissolution of the National Assembly, treats the elected of the nation as public enemies, and suppresses the regular army, while it desires every valid citizen to become a National Guard and an opponent to the legal Government. Shortly we are to have a Universal Republic decreed, for the Commune means to speak *urbi et orbi*.

*Figaro* has again disappeared. A strong force of National Guards entered M. Villemessant's premises yesterday evening, and in the name of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality, or Death, notified to the publisher not to print the obnoxious journal any more. To console us for the immersion of *Figaro* a new star has arisen in the shape of *La Société*, on whose prolivities it were needless to dilate further than to say that the new revolution is to render service not to the bourgeois or the peasant, but to the man who labours in cities. Man is no longer to make a slave of man; there are to be no more masters and no more salaries; but work, liberty, justice, emancipation of labour, social liquidation, and many other mysteries, because misery is the negation of slavery. The *Vengeur* also has reappeared, and "salutes the sovereign people with broadsides." For a member of the Commune belonging to the Executive Committee, Citizen Félix Pyat makes use of indiscreet language, which he and his colleagues may regret. "The foreigner (writes Citizen Pyat) has up to the present only conquered the Empire. William has beaten Bonaparte. The royal army took the imperial army prisoner. It has not yet captured the red flag. The breath of '92 agitates its folds and animates its soldiers. The enemy has not yet had to do with the people. He will look twice before he does. The Prussian will not confront them; he marched boldly to the Louvre, but he did not ascend to Montmartre. He occupied Versailles, but he did not take Belleville. Mount Aventine will save Rome in spite of the Capitol and its geese." As for the journal called the *Commune*, that estimable paper endeavours to throw oil on the troubled waters of the Revolution. The first paragraph of the editor's leading article shows the hopeless state of confusion in which the victorious party finds itself. We are, says the writer, in Babel; the Republic excommunicates Republicans; the "Reds" of yesterday are accused of moderation. Citizens who call themselves Louis Blanc, Greppo, Langlois, Jaclard, Villeneuve, Clémenceau, Tolain, Malon, are held up to the distrust of democratic socialism, &c. The fact is that where every man is bidding for power, each citizen endeavours to outstrip his neighbour in the violence and absurdity of his doctrine.

The bourgeois class because it has a few grievances continues apathetic, but it is difficult to suppose that it will not shortly be forced out of this lethargy by its interests which are seriously menaced. To-day it may sing with the brothers Smith—

Eat we and drink we be our ditty;
Joy to the managing committee.

But to-morrow it will find itself on the brink of ruin. We learn that several trains of goods sent up from Havre have put back to that port, and great agitation has been caused at Bercy in consequence of the organization of wine having been prohibited by the new Government. The damage thus done to the trade of Paris is set down at 500,000 francs a day.

Another visit was paid to the Bank to-day in the hope of obtaining money, but I hear that there were no authorities present to receive the delegates, who retired without having been able to lay their hands on any bullion. The Commune also desires to take over the Post Office, but M. Rampont has informed that body that if he is turned out of office the mails shall carry no letters beyond the walls of Paris. I fear that this threat will have the effect of inducing the Government of Paris to renounce its pretension on the Post Office. The Commune has, further, fixed seals on the offices of some of the largest insurance companies, and I am told that the excuse for this unjustifiable act is that the ex-Empress was insured in the offices in question! No wonder that eight members of the new Municipal Council should already have sent in their resignation, refusing to serve on a board which plays such fantastic tricks in the name of liberty.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31.

## THE LIBERATED FRENCH PRISONERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* at Carlsruhe (writing on Mar. 28) says that the French soldiers lately prisoners of war in Germany, who are now returning to France, seem to have no sort of sympathy with an ideal Republic. Their primary desire is, of course, to get home; they are not particular as to the form of government they may find there, but they will willingly support strong measures in order to put down disorder, and they have no doubt that their efforts will decide the fate of France in the event of civil war. All agree that the French military system must be thoroughly reorganised. Among the officers there is a good deal of Bonapartism, an irreconcilable hatred to the Red Republicans, and but little sympathy with the Moderate Republicans.

## OPENING OF THE ALBERT HALL.

THE principal home event of the week has been the opening of the Albert Hall at South Kensington by the Queen on Wednesday (March 29). It can hardly be said that her Majesty was favoured with "Queen's weather," for, though dry overhead and under foot, the sky was very gloomy, and a bitter east wind conveyed to everybody a sharp reminder that a few fine days do not make a summer. Nevertheless, the Londoners turned out in immense numbers, and the whole line of the Queen's progress from Buckingham Palace to the Hall was thronged. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, including the Princess Louise, who was dressed in almost bridal attire, and was warmly greeted when recognized. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, several of her Majesty's Ministers, and most of the members of the corps diplomatique in full uniform were also present. The Prince of Wales, as president of the Provisional Committee, read an address, to which her Majesty replied; the Bishop of London read a prayer; and then the Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, declared the hall open. Prolonged cheering followed, the band played the National Anthem, and the guns in the park fired a royal salute. A biblical cantata, composed by Sir Michael Costa, was then performed by the band and chorus, under the direction of the composer. The solo parts were taken by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. The Queen then left the hall, but some of the royal party stayed to hear a miscellaneous concert which was subsequently given under the direction of Sir Michael Costa.

If size goes for anything this memorial of the late Prince Consort must be counted unusually grand; but the general impression on Wednesday was that there was something more than vastness wanted. This idea may have been strengthened by the obvious incompleteness of the decorations and the unfinished appearance which was everywhere observable. The hall is of an oval shape, the shorter diameter east and west being 185 ft. and the longer, north and south, 219 ft. The Royal entrance is at the northern end abutting on the Kensington-road. Directly opposite is the organ, with galleries on either side of it for the chorus, and in front is the orchestra. In continuation of it all round the building is the amphitheatre, rising ten seats from the floor. Then starting from the chorus-galleries two tiers of boxes and the balcony, and at the top of all is the picture gallery. The open space which the amphitheatre surrounds is called the arena, and here were stationed on Wednesday the invited guests and the mayors of those towns which contributed one hundred guineas and upwards to the Exhibition of 1851. Her Majesty's box and the box of the Prince of Wales are on the right and left of the grand tier facing the orchestra. A singular arrangement in connection with all the boxes is that the occupants may furnish and decorate them as they please. The variety thus produced is anything but charming. One of the chief features in the building is the organ, which is stated to be the largest in the world. It contains—or is to contain when finished—9000 pipes, the largest being 40 feet high and 6 feet round. It is fitted with 125 stops and 32 couplers. On each side of it, level with the grand tier of boxes, are two galleries, and when these and all the other parts of the hall are occupied the hall will seat 7,500 people, exclusive of the orchestra, which contained on Wednesday 1,000 performers. The height of the hall is 135 feet, but people who prefer it in preference to toiling up the stairs can be raised to any floor they please in hydraulic lifts.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

(*The Times.*)

AN anonymous pamphlet attributed to the Emperor Napoleon has just been published at Wilhelmshöhe. It bears the title, "*Note sur l'Organisation Militaire de la Confederation de l'Allemagne du Nord, Janvier*, 1871," and contains an accurate account of the military institutions of Germany. In addition to this there are a few prefatory remarks, explaining the superiority of the Prussian system and recommending certain improvements on the same pattern to be made in France. The following is the introduction to this remarkable *brochure*:—

"Misfortune is a stern but able mistress. She frequently teaches us a lesson which, owing to the force of habit and the usual short-sightedness of man, is neglected in days of easy prosperity. Only when fatal experience has opened our eyes are we willing to listen to the voice of reason, and to notice the progress made by neighbours. Before the unfortunate campaign of 1870, the French slighted the opinion of those who thought that our military strength was inadequate to maintain our political position. People in France were in the habit of denying the advantages of the Prussian organization, which consist in universal conscription, numerous and serviceable reserve, and the custom of forming *Corps d'Armées* according to the territorial division of the State. Before the same campaign the French Artillery Committee would not admit that the Prussian cannon were superior to our own, and more effective than any we had to oppose to them. The Engineer Committee asserted that we could not have too many fortresses, and that those we possessed were quite competent to resist the attack of modern artillery. The same Committee objected to the proposal to raze one-half our fortresses and to rebuild the remaining half on the system which has made Antwerp one of the strongest places in the world. It required the melancholy events we have witnessed to induce an eminent engineer officer, General Coffinières, to declare before a Council of War that, without the assistance of the entire army of Marshal Bazaine, Metz could not resist a fortnight's siege. Again, before the instructive campaign of 1870 our military administrative authorities would not entertain the idea of dividing the country into military districts and providing each with the full *matériel* required for taking the field. In view of these facts, it is a matter of the greatest moment to inquire into the deficiencies of our organization, and ascertain where improvements may be introduced. The best means of pointing out our shortcomings is to examine the Prussian system, which is 60 years old, and has been continually improving. To do this is the object of the present inquiry. A sensible Government ought to aim at having as few soldiers as possible under arms in time of peace, and increasing them to the *maximum* in time of war. To fulfil these two *desiderata* it is necessary to levy the largest possible number, but to keep them under arms only as long as required to fit them for their task. This leads inevitably to universal conscription, for although, to save money, but a portion of the able bodied may be actually drawn to bed every year, it is only just that all should be liable, and that everyone should defend the country in the hour of danger. Prussia's principle is universal conscription—a principle which satisfies the demand of the human heart for equality. The poor man, seeing that the rich is subject to the same law with himself, willingly submits to what he might otherwise consider as severe dispensation. The *moral* of the army is improved by all classes of society being represented in it; and patriotism, honour, and discipline being thus inculcated in a large part of the nation, it follows that the manly education imparted must exercise considerable influence upon the destiny of the country. The Prussian army is a school in which every able-bodied man learns the profession of war, and acquires the habit of doing his duty. The young man called in as a recruit is not only instructed in the details of military drill, but also learns to appreciate the duty of fidelity to the King, and devotion to the country. An army consisting of the *élite* of the people, instead of mercenaries, and based upon the principle of authority, which is by no means opposed to the civil rights of the citizen, is the greatest protection to any State. Such an army is like the ballast placed in a vessel to enable it to weather the storm. Such an army is formed on a very different basis to that we have adopted after and in consequence of the many revolutions we have passed through. The idea of so many Frenchmen that they are not serving their Commander-in-Chief, but their country, is only a pretext for breach of faith, scepticism and perjury. In a monarchy the Sovereign is necessarily the Commander-in-Chief, and representing, as he does, the nation, has a right to have absolute obedience from every soldier. Without the recognition of this principle there is neither discipline, nor military rank, nor social order. Montesquieu was right when he said that though institutions are established by man, man subsequently is formed by those very institutions. There are few more interesting investigations than those which have for their object to ascertain the influence of wise laws faithfully carried out upon the progress of nations, and the best means of conducting such an inquiry is by studying the laws which have made a small people great."

With a view to adapt the Prussian system to France the Emperor then makes the following propositions:—

"1. France to be divided into 14 Provinces, each to furnish a Corps d'Armée to be exclusively recruited from that province.

"2. Conscription to be made universal, subject to the exceptions admitted in Prussia.

"3. The active service in the army to last from the 20th to the 24th year; service in the reserve from the 24th to the 28th year; service in the Militia from the 28th to the 33rd year.

"4. Educated men to be admitted as volunteers to serve one year only in the Line.

"5. These volunteers to be eligible as officers in the Militia, after passing the necessary examinations.

"6. Organization of the Staff according to the Prussian model (which supersedes seniority by personal merit).

"7. The establishment of a military school on the model of the Berlin Military Academy.

"8. Above all, we ought to acquire the strict discipline, the unceasing activity, and the sense of duty and respect for authority prevailing in the German army. Our fathers possessed those qualities, and we have inherited them. If they have momentarily disappeared in the vortex of so many revolutions, the present misfortunes, with their invigorating influence, will cause them to revive."

The system laid down by the Emperor is simply a copy of the well-known Prussian organization. Whether the French will submit to its hardships remains to be seen. In Prussia it required the severe experience of three warlike centuries and the inbred sobriety of the race to render it acceptable.

It was a wise negro who, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said: "Dat any ponds altogedder on how dey 'joy deyselves."

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